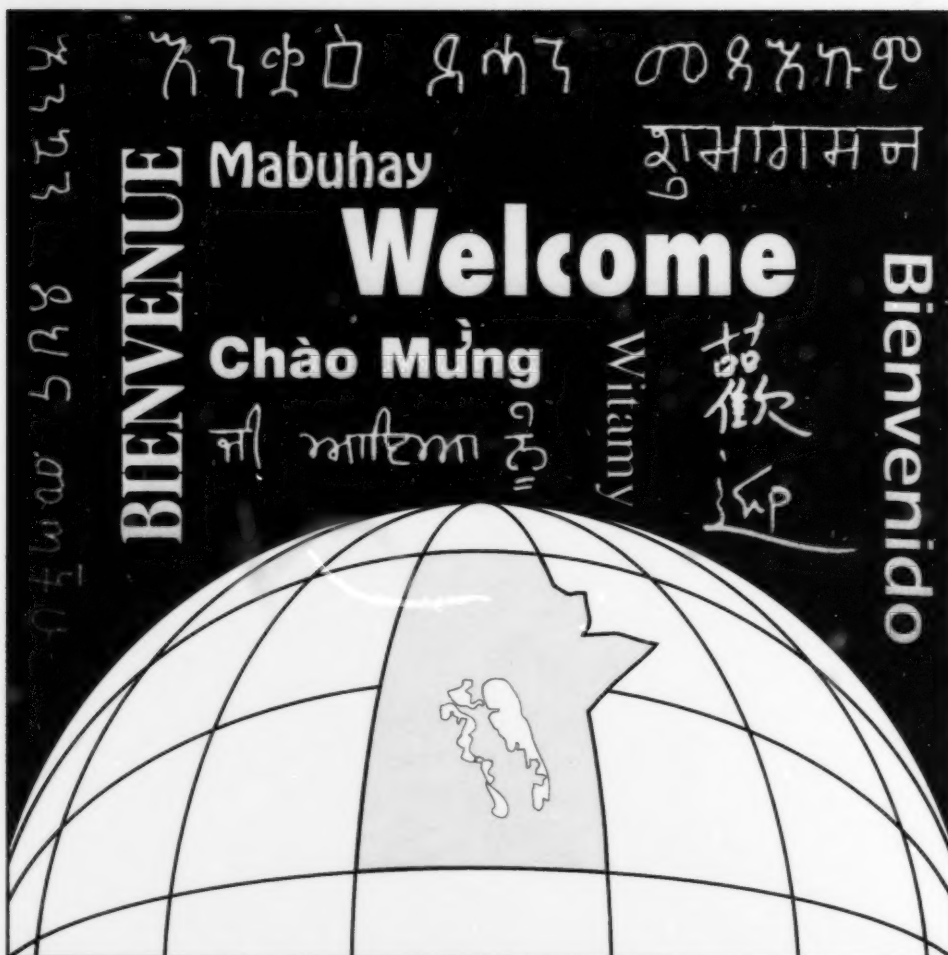


Citizenship Division

1987-1990

Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin



Manitoba
Culture, Heritage
and Citizenship
Immigration and
Settlement Services





PROVINCIAL IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

CITIZENSHIP DIVISION

The Citizenship Division of the Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship was formed in March, 1991 to enhance the visibility of immigration within the government and the general public. The new division involved the amalgamation of the Immigration and Settlement Services Branch, Adult Language Training Branch, Business Immigration, and the Working Group on Immigrant Credentials.

The Citizenship Division offers a wide range of services and programs which encourage immigrant newcomers to participate more fully in Manitoba's economic, social and political life and to facilitate their successful adaptation to Manitoba. These services involve a shared responsibility with other levels of government and a close working relationship with immigrant-serving agencies and ethnocultural organizations and communities. The primary responsibility for immigration remains within the jurisdiction of the federal government, with settlement issues being the joint responsibility of the federal and provincial governments.

Ongoing review and analysis of provincial policies and programs, consultation and liaison with all levels of government and non-government organizations, research and analysis of programs and policies are undertaken in support of provincial objectives which address settlement and adaptation issues. The Manitoba Immigration Bulletin provides demographic information and analysis of immigration to Manitoba to assist in the review and development of provincial programs and policies related to immigration and settlement.

For more information about the programs and services please contact:

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1987 - 1990

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION

INFORMATION BULLETIN



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OVERVIEW - IMMIGRATION DEMOGRAPHICS**IMMIGRATION LEVELS**

The planned level of immigrant intake to Canada for 1989 announced by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada pursuant to Section 7 of the Immigration Act was 150,000 to 160,000. There were 192,001 landings in 1989, or about 32,000 in excess of the announced planning range. In 1990, preliminary figures indicate landings to be over 213,000, or about 38,000 in excess of the planned range of 165,000 to 175,000. Manitoba's proportion of 6,626 in 1990 was 11.0% higher than the 1989 intake of 6,138. Manitoba's proportion of total 1990 Canadian immigrant intake was 3.11%.

LANDINGS PER PROVINCE

In terms of the actual number of immigrant landings per province in 1990, Quebec increased the most with an increase over 1989 of 5,981 (18.6%). British Columbia was second with an increase of 3,239 (13.9%), followed by Alberta and Manitoba at 2,648 (16.3%) and 448 (8.0%), respectively.

SOURCE COUNTRIES

The Philippines, Poland, Vietnam, and Hong Kong have been the dominant source countries of immigrants to Manitoba during the period 1987 to 1990. The Philippines was the top source country in all four years. Overall, during the four year period, Poland ranked second followed by Vietnam and Hong Kong. During this period 4,499 newcomers were from The Philippines, followed by 2,632 newcomers from Poland, 1,631 from Vietnam, and 1,463 from Hong Kong.

The number of immigrants from the Philippines has increased from 966 in 1987 to 1,381 in 1990, an overall increase of 43.0% (415).

COMMUNITY OF DESTINATION

Most immigrants to Manitoba chose Winnipeg as their community of destination in each of the past four years (92.3% in 1990).

IMMIGRATION CLASS

Family class immigration remained the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba over the 1987 to 1990 period, averaging 35.2% of total

immigration, followed by the independent class at 32.8% and the refugee/designated class at 32.0%.

Refugee/designated class immigration was the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba in 1990, representing 35.3%. The proportion of refugee/designated class immigrants rose from 28.5% in 1987 to 35.3% in 1990.

Independent class immigrants were the second largest class in 1986 and 1989 but have subsequently fallen to third in 1990. The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 37.8% of 1989 immigration. This proportion had increased from 26.1% in 1987. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 6.4% of total immigration in 1987 and was 19.9% in 1989 and 15.0% in 1990.

REFUGEE SPONSORSHIPS

Private sponsorship accounted for 53.8% of the refugee/designated class immigrants in 1990. Although the proportion of federal government assisted cases has decreased from 70.5% in 1987 to 46.2% in 1990, the actual number of government sponsored refugees has remained nearly the same over the 1987 to 1990 period. The number of privately sponsored refugees has more than tripled (211.9%) over the same period.

AGE AND SEX

Almost three-quarters of annual immigration is made up of the 16 to 44 aggregated age cohorts (72.9% in 1990). This compares with 45.4% for Manitoba's population. The ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years.

CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

The proportion of immigrants not having English language ability decreased from 56.5% of total immigration in 1989 to 53.0% in 1990. The independent and family class categories have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 65.1% and 53.4% respectively.

MOTHER TONGUE

Tagalog ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 18.1% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1990. This was followed by Polish at 13.7% and English at 7.9%. The number of immigrants indicating Cantonese as their mother tongue ranked fourth in 1990 at 7.6%.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The proportion of working-age immigrants (ages 16 to 65 years) having "secondary or less" education has decreased from 55.9% in 1987 to 49.7% in 1990. The proportion having "bachelor's degree" increased from 13.1% to 15.9%.

SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS

In 1990 there were 4,830 immigrants destined for Manitoba who were of working age. This represents 72.9% of the total number of Manitoba-destined immigrants in 1990. Of these working-age immigrants, 15.5% were selected workers, 75.8% were non-selected, and 8.8% were non-workers.

Immigration intake for 1990 indicates the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational groups:

<u>SELECTED WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	17.1%
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	9.5%
Managerial, Administration and Related	9.4%
 <u>NON-SELECTED WORKERS</u>	 <u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	8.5%
Clerical and Related	5.0%
Construction Trades	4.1%



INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin is to provide demographic information on international immigration to government and non-government organizations. The 1987 - 1990 Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin presents immigration statistics for international immigration destined for Manitoba by year for the period January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1990, with specific analysis for the 1990 calendar year. The 1990 data is based on preliminary data.

In 1985, the federal government began to rebuild an immigration program which had declined to under 85,000 immigrants annually as a result of admission restrictions on selected workers in May, 1982. The restrictions were put in place because it was believed that selected workers would contribute to the economic recession in the early years of this decade. The federal government now recognizes that increased immigration is needed for our nation's economic growth and social development. It is therefore consciously moving to restore immigration to its post-war levels and to meet the demand of an expanding economy by re-opening opportunities for larger numbers of independent, selected immigrants.

Family immigration remains an important part of Canada's immigration program, reflecting an ongoing commitment to the social objective of family reunification. Intake levels of family class immigration reflect the high level of sponsorship interest here in Canada. Numbers have been increasing and are expected to expand in the future. Relaxed qualifications for family class eligibility and increased levels of independent immigration have led to greater numbers of family class sponsorships.

B. LEVELS

There were 192,001 landings in 1989, or about 32,000 in excess of the announced planning range of 150,000 to 160,000 for that year. Much of the excess can be attributed to the Administrative Review (the refugee backlog clearance process) and increases in family sponsorships.

In 1990, preliminary figures indicate landings to be over 213,000, or about 38,000 in excess of the planned range of 165,000 to 175,000.

A planning level of 220,000 was announced by the federal government for 1991 and will be composed of the following components:

Family Class:	80,000
Refugees and Designated Classes:	
Selected Abroad	
Government Assisted	13,000
Privately Sponsored	23,500
Refugees Landed in Canada	10,000
Independent Immigrants:	
Principal Applicants	20,000
Spouses and Dependents	21,000
Assisted Relatives:	
Principal Applicants	7,000
Spouses and Dependents	12,500
Business Immigrants:	
Principal Applicants	7,000
Spouses and Dependents	21,000
Retirees	5,000
Total	220,000

The 1991-95 immigration plan will increase intake from 220,000 in 1991 to 250,000 in 1992. It will stabilize at 250,000 for the remaining years of the plan. The plan is to maintain a balance between the family, refugee/designated and independent streams of immigration.

Regulatory changes will be introduced early in 1991 which will recognize and reunite family members who are dependent on each

other. Eligibility will be extended to children over the age of 19 if they are dependent on their parents. All parents, regardless of age and the duration of residence of the sponsor, will be eligible to enter as family class members. Adopted children over the age of 13 will be eligible if the need for parental care can be demonstrated. Efforts will also be made to shorten the processing time for spouses and children.

The 13,000 government-assisted refugee allocations for 1991 are:

Southeast Asia	3,500
Latin America	2,500
Africa	1,250
The Middle East and West Asia	2,200
Eastern Europe	500
Funded Management Reserve	3,000
Total	13,000

In Southeast Asia, Canada is ahead of schedule in meeting its resettlement commitments under the terms of the United Nations sponsored Comprehensive Plan of Action. The number of refugees admitted from Central America will remain the same as the region is still volatile. However, there will be fewer Latin Americans resettled from the United States.

The resettlement target for African refugees is being increased slightly for 1991, largely as a result of the UNHCR signalling a need for more spaces, especially for refugees in East Africa and the Sudan.

Due to positive developments in Eastern Europe, the Self-exiled Persons Designated Class has been phased out. This will not significantly lower arrivals in 1991 because a large number of sponsorships were approved before the Class expired.

There will be about 2,000 admissions through programs which deal with people who are not Convention refugees and do not qualify for selection under a Designated Class, but are affected by crises in their countries and wish to join family members in Canada. The primary

beneficiaries are people from Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Iran, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

The independent and assisted relatives components of the immigration program will be maintained at current levels during the early years of the plan. In later years, the number and overall proportion of skilled workers will be increased. Occupations, where short term labour market shortages are identified, will be designated, and applicants who are qualified for those occupations will receive additional points. Some occupations, where special licensing requirements exist, will be restricted. The new system will be more sensitive to labour market needs.

In order to maintain the number of skilled workers in the plan, the retiree program will be discontinued after 1990. Elderly persons who have close ties to Canada could be considered for admission on humanitarian grounds.

Manitoba receives approximately 3% to 5% of the national level of immigrants. The proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population (4.08% based on January 1, 1990 intercensal count).

Manitoba has historically supported the federal policy of moderate, controlled growth in immigration. This is consistent with the federal government's expressed goal of increasing immigration for economic, social, and demographic reasons, while ensuring that the immigration program is well managed and responds to Canada's needs.

C. IMMIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

The two main components of population growth are natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration). For the intercensal periods between 1921 and 1981, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth generally exceeded 70%, and at times equalled 100%. In recent years,

however, net international migration has become relatively more important to population growth, mainly because total fertility rates have fallen so dramatically. For almost fifty years, the fertility rate fluctuated between 2.6 and 3.9, but since 1960, it has declined to the present rate of 1.7, well below the replacement level of 2.1, and is projected to be at 1.4 by 1996.

Although the Canadian fertility rate is below the replacement level, the population would, if the current rate continues, grow until 2026 because there is a large proportion of the population in the childbearing ages. At that time the population would begin to decline to the 1986 Census level of 25 million by 2086 and would continue to decline, eventually stabilizing at about 18 million, about the size of Canada in the late 1950's. This trend is characteristic of all countries that experienced a post-World War II baby boom followed by fertility rates below the replacement level.

Even with the decline in the fertility rate over the past two decades, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth exceeded those of international immigration. In Manitoba during the past 10 years, net natural increase added an average of 7,700 people per year, whereas net international immigration added an average of only 2,800 people per year. Manitoba had an average net loss of approximately 2,500 people per year due to interprovincial migration over the same time period. All components considered, Manitoba's population has increased by approximately 5,600 per year in the last 10 years.

The moderate, controlled increases in immigration in the 1990's are expected to help forestall a projected decrease in the Canadian population, which could begin shortly after 2011 if fertility remains at current below-replacement levels and if net migration is not moved upward.

The impact of immigration on Canada's future population size, rate of growth, geographic distribution, and structure was examined as part of a multi-year review of demography and its implications for economic and social policy. This review was conducted by National

Health and Welfare. Copies of the report Charting Canada's Future: A Report of the Demographic Review (ISBN 0-662-56927X) are available through:

Demographic Review Secretariat
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 1654
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

The report indicated that, with fertility rates below the replacement level, and as the effects of the current age structure disappear, immigration plays a critical role:

"Canada's population tends toward a constant size, a size that depends solely on the level of immigration. With fertility rates at 1.7 and with 130,000 immigrants per year, the population would peak at 31 million and then would decline to a stable level of 18 million. With immigration of 200,000 a year, it would peak at 35 million and later would decline to a stable level of 33 million. With zero net immigration, the population peaks at 28 million in 2011, and eventually, eight hundred years from now, disappears" (Charting Canada's Future, p.44).

Without immigration, continuation of Canada's below-replacement fertility rates would eventually lead to Canada's disappearance. The large proportion of the population currently in the childbearing ages would again maintain growth in the short term. The population would grow to a peak of 28 million by 2011, but the subsequent decline would never cease. This decline, however would be relatively slow; the population would still be above 19 million in 2086 (Charting Canada's Future, p.2).

Emigration from Canada can only be estimated as the federal government neither requires exit visas nor keeps an exit register. Up to 1981, Statistics Canada had been using an intercensal annual emigration estimate based upon data for immigration to the United States and the United Kingdom, plus a constant assumption for all

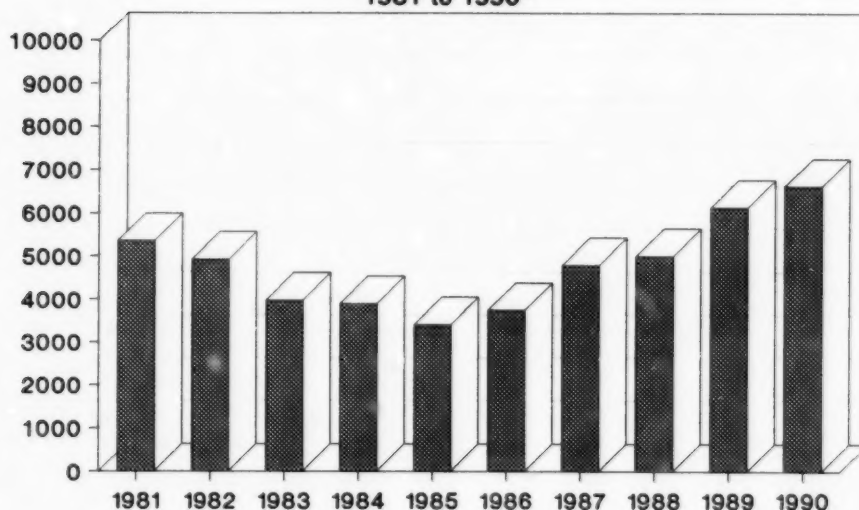
other countries. To make the estimates more accurate, however, Statistics Canada now uses a method based upon family allowance and income tax data. This change has resulted in a downward revision of emigration estimates for the period 1976 to 1981, from 75,000 per year to 52,000 per year. The estimate being used by Health and Welfare Canada in their report Charting Canada's Future: A Report of the Demographic Review is 50,000.

SECTION I

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

- Over the past 10 years international immigration to Manitoba has fluctuated from a low of 3,415 in 1985 to a high of 6,626 in 1990 (Figure 1). The Southeast Asian refugee movement accounted for most of the rise in the 1980 levels. The peak of the Southeast Asian movement began late in 1979 and ended near the close of 1980. Since that time, immigration levels to Manitoba slowly decreased to the 1985 level of 3,415 and then increased gradually to the 1990 level. The 1990 level represents an increase of 3,211 (94.0%) over 1985 and 448 (8.0%) over the 1989 level of 6,138.
- Canada's intake of international migrants increased from 88,239 in 1985 to 213,160 in 1990 (141.6%). The increased level to 213,160 for 1990 represents an increase of 11.0% over the 1989 level of 192,001.
- In terms of the number of immigrant landings per province, Quebec increased the most with an increase over 1989 of 5,981 (18.6%). British Columbia was second with an increase of 3,239 (13.9%), followed by Alberta and Manitoba at 2,648 (16.3%) and 448 (8.0%), respectively (Table 1). Ontario landed 1,385 (-1.3%) fewer immigrants in 1990 over 1989. However, Ontario had previously increased its intake in 1989 over 1988 by 15,803 (17.8%).

FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Annual Immigration
1981 to 1990*



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data
• 1990 data is preliminary

TABLE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
Annual Landings
1987 - 1990*

Provinces	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Newfoundland	458	408	468	547
Prince Edward Island	158	153	159	174
Nova Scotia	1,227	1,299	1,473	1,561
New Brunswick	642	679	905	839
Quebec	22,822	23,789	34,171	40,512
Ontario	84,807	88,996	104,799	103,414
Manitoba	4,799	5,009	6,138	6,626
Saskatchewan	2,119	2,223	2,142	2,361
Alberta	11,975	14,025	16,211	18,859
British Columbia	18,913	23,204	25,335	28,574
N.W. Territories/Yukon	152	144	200	159
Not Stated	0	0	0	3
Canada Total	152,098	161,929	192,001	213,160

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.
*1990 data is based on preliminary figures

Manitoba has, as a general rule, tried to receive a proportional share of Canada's intake of international immigrants. This proportional share is based on Manitoba's proportion of Canada's total population which has been 4% to 5% for the last 20 years. Manitoba's proportion of Canadian population in January 1990 was 4.08%.

- Manitoba dropped below its 4% to 5% of the national level of immigration intake to 3.78% in 1986 and further declined to 3.11% in 1990 (Table 2).

- Most provinces increased their per capita intake, reflecting of the general overall increase in immigration levels (Table 3). Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta received the highest levels of immigration in 1990 at 10.63, 9.12, and 7.64 immigrants per 1,000 capita respectively. Manitoba is fourth highest at 6.08 per thousand. Ontario and the Northwest Territories/Yukon were the only provinces/territories which showed a decrease in their per capita intake.

TABLE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES
Annual Percentage of Total Landings
1987 - 1990*

Provinces	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Newfoundland	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.26
Prince Edward Island	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08
Nova Scotia	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.73
New Brunswick	0.42	0.42	0.47	0.39
Quebec	17.63	15.93	17.80	19.01
Ontario	55.76	54.96	54.58	48.51
Manitoba	3.16	3.09	3.20	3.11
Saskatchewan	1.39	1.37	1.12	1.11
Alberta	7.87	8.66	8.44	8.85
British Columbia	12.43	14.43	13.20	13.40
N.W. Territories/Yukon	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.
 *1990 data is based on preliminary figures

TABLE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
Landings Per 1000 Capita
1987 - 1990*

Provinces	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Newfoundland	0.81	0.47	0.81	0.95
Prince Edward Island	1.23	1.19	1.29	1.33
Nova Scotia	1.39	1.47	1.63	1.75
New Brunswick	0.90	0.95	0.24	1.16
Quebec	4.05	3.88	3.04	5.99
Ontario	9.02	9.44	10.87	10.63
Manitoba	4.43	4.62	5.55	6.08
Saskatchewan	2.10	2.19	2.13	2.36
Alberta	5.00	5.86	6.64	7.64
British Columbia	6.36	7.78	8.23	9.12
N.W. Territories/Yukon	1.98	1.86	2.50	2.99
Canada	5.88	6.25	7.25	8.02

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.
 *1990 data is based on preliminary figures

SECTION II

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA

A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES

- In the past ten years there has been a shift in source countries from Europe to Asian/Pacific Rim countries and Central and South American countries. This is primarily due to the special movements of designated class immigrants from South East Asia during the period 1979 to 1981 and subsequent family reunification, as well as a controlled reduction of selected workers during the period 1982 to 1986. The reduction in selected workers affected mainly the United Kingdom and Europe.
- During the period 1987 to 1990, immigration from most of the "world areas" was stable. However, there were slight increases proportionally from Africa/Middle East countries and European countries, with respective decreases from the other world areas (Table 4).
- In terms of actual numbers, the following are the percentage changes from 1987 and from 1989 to 1990:

	Percentage Change	
	1987-1990	1989-1990
Africa/Middle/East	+ 110.4	+ 8.5
Asia/Pacific	+ 33.9	+ 15.6
South and Central America	+ 15.3	-59.7
United States of America	-15.5	+ 2.5
Europe	+ 74.3	-0.6
United Kingdom	-32.5	-20.0
Total	+ 38.1	+ 8.0

TABLE 4
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
World Areas by Arrival Year
1987 - 1990*

CLPR World Area	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Africa/Middle East	279	475	541	587
Asia/Pacific	2484	2380	2878	3326
South and Central America	704	641	774	812
United States of America	194	189	160	164
Europe	907	1112	1590	1581
United Kingdom	231	212	195	156

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

- The most significant changes in the proportion of immigrants from the top ten source countries in 1990 as compared to 1987 were the decreased numbers from Portugal and the increased numbers from China (Table 5). The top ten source countries are the main countries of last permanent residence for immigrants destined for Manitoba. The top ten source countries account for 68.1 % of all immigration. Other individual countries account for less than 2% each of annual immigration.
- The Philippines, Poland, Vietnam, and Hong Kong have been the dominant source countries during the period 1987 to 1990 (Table 5). The Philippines was the top source country in all four years. Overall, during the four year period, Poland ranked second, followed by Vietnam and Hong Kong. During this period 4,497 newcomers were from the Philippines, followed by 2,632 newcomers from Poland, 1,631 from Vietnam, and 1,463 from Hong Kong.
- The number of immigrants from the Philippines has increased from 966 in 1987 to 1,381 in 1990, an overall increase of 43.0% (415).

B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION

- Winnipeg is by far the predominant centre of destination for immigration to Manitoba (92.3% in 1990). Other places of destination in 1990 were Brandon (1.7%), Thompson (0.6%), Steinbach (0.6%), and Winkler (0.2%).

**TABLE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Ten Source Countries**

1987		1988	
Philippines	966	Philippines	821
Hong Kong	449	Poland	476
Poland	410	Hong Kong	409
Vietnam, Social Republic of	345	Vietnam, Social Republic of	355
India	263	India	266
United Kingdom	231	United Kingdom	212
U.S.A.	194	U.S.A.	189
El Salvador	187	El Salvador	188
Kampuchea, Democratic Republic of	113	Laos	136
Ethiopia	99	Iran	133

1989		1990*	
Philippines	1329	Philippines	1381
Poland	838	Poland	908
Vietnam, Social Republic of	452	Vietnam, Social Republic of	479
India	287	Hong Kong	338
Hong Kong	267	China, Peoples Republic	325
Portugal	197	India	293
United Kingdom	195	El Salvador	271
El Salvador	179	Ethiopia	194
U.S.A.	160	U.S.A.	164
Ethiopia	148	United Kingdom	156

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data is preliminary

**TABLE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Community of Destination
1987 - 1990***

Community of Destination	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Winnipeg	4334	4537	5561	6114
Brandon	90	55	114	113
Manitoba, Other	277	285	23	88
Thompson	18	27	58	39
Steinbach	10	23	35	37
Winkler	23	29	44	15
Selkirk	12	22	9	13
Portage La Prairie	1	14	10	12
Swan River			17	9
Flin Flon	2	7	2	7
Dauphin			4	7
The Pas	21	5	13	6
Macgregor				6
Russell			1	5
St. Claude				5

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant System

* 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

C. IMMIGRATION CLASS

Immigration to Canada is grouped into three main classes: family class, refugees, and independent immigrants. Family class immigrants are persons who are sponsored by certain relatives who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Refugees consist of convention refugees and members of a designated class. Convention refugees are persons who cannot return to their home country by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution. Members of designated classes are persons who are in refugee-like situations and in need of resettlement, even though they may not meet the strict definition of convention refugee.

The independent class includes assisted relatives, retirees, entrepreneurs, investors, self-employed persons, and other independent immigrants. Generally, applicants in this class are assessed according to a point system designed to determine how well an applicant may meet Canada's socio-economic and labour market needs and become successfully established in Canada.

- Family class immigration remained the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba over the 1987 to 1990 period, averaging 35.2% of total immigration, followed by the independent class at 32.8% and the refugee/designated class at 32.0%.
- Refugee/designated class immigration was the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba in 1990, representing 35.3% (Table 7, Figure 2). The proportion of refugee/designated class immigrants rose from 28.5% in 1987 to 35.3% in 1990.
- Independent class immigrants were the second largest class in 1986 and 1989 but have subsequently fallen to third in 1990. The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 37.8% of 1989 immigration. This proportion had increased from 26.1% in 1987. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 6.4% of total immigration in 1987, 19.9% in 1989, and 15.0% in 1990.

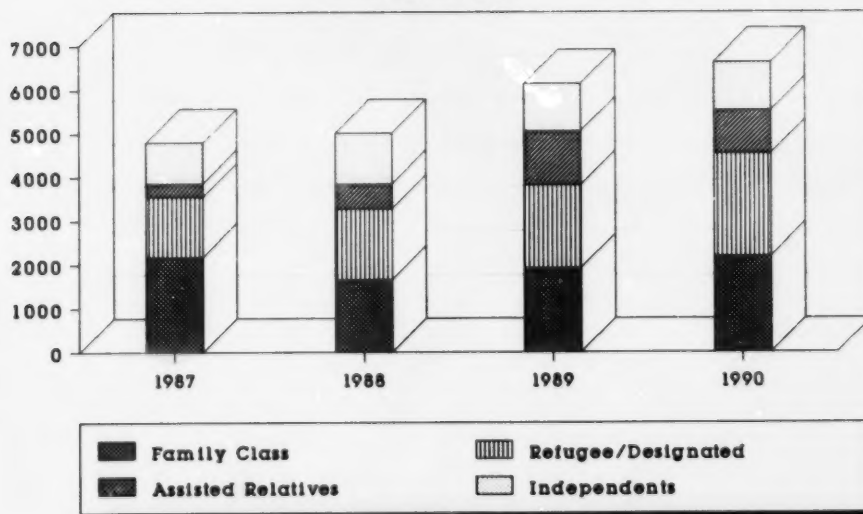
TABLE 7
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class
1987 - 1990*

Immigration Class and Categories	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Family Class	2175	1653	1918	2190
Refugees/Designated Class	1370	1622	1901	2340
Independent Class (All Categories)	1254	1734	2319	2096
Independent Class Categories				
Retired	19	39	35	37
Assisted Relatives	309	566	1223	992
Entrepreneurs	138	174	149	147
Self Employed	76	57	77	58
Other Independents	712	898	835	862

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class
1987 - 1990*



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data
* 1990 data is preliminary

- Convention refugee and designated class immigration has steadily increased from 1,370 in 1987 (28.5%) to 2,340 in 1990 (35.3%), an increase of 70.8% over the four year period. Most of the change can be attributed to an increase in intake just from Poland alone (Table 8). Poland was the top source country with 31.6% of all convention refugee and designated class immigration in 1990. This is followed by Vietnam and El Salvador at 14.4% and 11.1%, respectively. Combined, the top five source countries account for almost three-quarters of the refugee/designated class movement.

TABLE 8
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Five Source Countries of
Convention Refugees and Designated Class Immigrants

1987		1988	
Poland	291	Poland	378
Vietnam, Social Republic of	265	Vietnam, Social Republic of	293
El Salvador	178	El Salvador	180
Kampuchea, Democratic Republic of	113	Laos	136
Ethiopia	97	Ethiopia	113
1989		1990*	
Poland	690	Poland	739
Vietnam, Social Republic of	333	Vietnam, Social Republic of	338
El Salvador	173	El Salvador	260
Ethiopia	147	Ethiopia	191
Iran	97	Laos	130

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is preliminary

- The independent class proportion of total immigration had increased from 20.3% in 1986 to 37.8% in 1989 and then dropped to 31.6% in 1990. The selected worker component played a major role in the increase as the federal government lifted its May 1982 temporary restriction on this group. The restriction applied to independents without pre-arranged employment. Canada currently maintains a list of open occupations. This has the effect of partially restricting selected worker immigration. The open occupations were closed during the latter part of 1985 and all of 1986. This had the effect of reducing the number of assisted relatives from 376 in 1984 to 244 in 1985 and further reductions to 99 in 1986. The number of assisted relatives then doubled every year until 1989, when the list of open occupations was again in place. The number of assisted relatives then declined to 992 in 1990.
- The source countries for independent class immigrants vary from year to year. Overall, the source areas were Asian/Pacific Rim countries (56.1%), followed by European countries (16.7%), South and Central America (8.3%), Middle East (7.0%), United Kingdom (6.8%), and the United States (4.0%) for the 1987 to 1990 period (Table 9).
- Independent and family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest groups of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1990 (Figure 3, Table 9). Next to these two groups were refugee/designated class immigrants from European countries (14.4%). They made up 41.3% of 1990's total immigration.

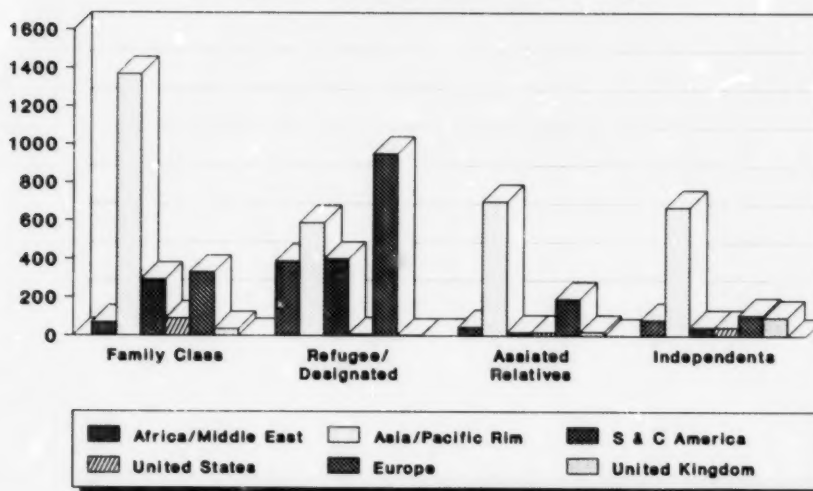
TABLE 9
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class by World Areas
1987 - 1990*

Immigration Class within Year of Arrival	Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	South and Central America	United States of America	Europe	United Kingdom
1987						
Family Class	57	1390	281	119	261	67
Refugees/Designated Class	144	445	328	5	448	
Independent Class	78	649	95	70	198	164
1988						
Family Class	66	962	198	95	272	60
Refugees/Designated Class	274	544	285	1	518	
Independent Class	135	874	158	93	322	152
1989						
Family Class	64	1100	280	87	341	46
Refugees/Designated Class	299	519	247	7	829	
Independent Class	178	1259	247	66	420	149
1990*						
Family Class	70	1367	294	91	331	37
Refugees/Designated Class	389	589	401	8	951	2
Independent Class	128	1370	117	65	299	117

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class by World Areas - 1990*



Source: Landed Immigrant Data
• 1990 data is preliminary

D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIPS

Refugee and designated class immigrants come to Canada under several programs. Immigrants under the ongoing refugee program and selected designated class immigrants are assisted by the federal government. The family class-sponsored and group-sponsored refugee and designated class immigrants are considered to be privately sponsored.

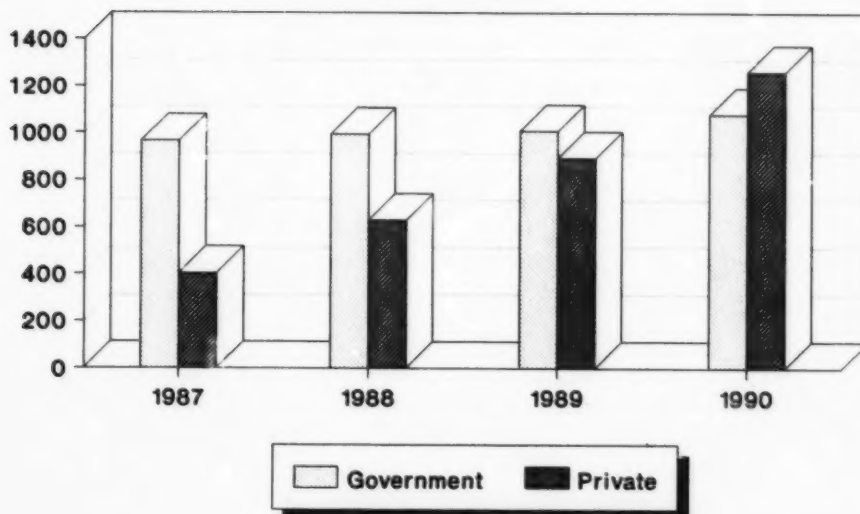
- Private sponsorship accounted for 53.8% of the refugee/designated class immigrants in 1990. Although the proportion of federal government assisted cases has decreased from 70.5% in 1987 to 46.2% in 1990, the actual number of government-sponsored refugees has remained nearly the same over the 1987 to 1990 period. The number of privately sponsored refugees has more than tripled (211.9%) over the same period (Table 10, Figure 4).

TABLE 10
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Refugee/Designated Class Immigration by Sponsorship
1987 - 1990*

Sponsorship Type	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Privately Sponsored	404	628	893	1260
Government Sponsored	966	994	1008	1080

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is preliminary

FIGURE 4
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Type of Refugee Sponsorship
1987 - 1990*



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data
 * 1990 data is preliminary

E. AGE AND SEX

- There have not been any major shifts in the age group distribution over the past four years. The proportion of the 20 - 24-year age group decreased 3.2 percentage points from 13.6% in 1987 to 10.4% in 1990 (Table 11). The 35 - 44-year age group increased by 5.1 percentage points over the same period. The proportion of annual immigration falling into the aggregated age cohort of 16 to 64 years (working age) is 72.9%. Over one quarter of all immigrants are either under 16 or over 64 years of age (27.1%).

- Although there has been a slight increase in the proportion of female newcomers, the ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years (Table 12).

**TABLE 11
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Age Group Breakdown
1987 - 1990***

Age Groups	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
0 to 5 Years	302	390	545	506
6 to 15 Years	762	799	993	1053
16 to 19 Years	346	340	310	368
20 to 24 Years	655	689	745	689
25 to 29 Years	788	762	1052	1128
30 to 34 Years	614	650	923	994
35 to 44 Years	534	646	904	1071
45 to 54 Years	240	262	249	313
55 to 64 Years	300	270	211	267
65 or More Years	256	199	206	237

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

**TABLE 12
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Breakdown by Sex
1987 - 1990***

Sex	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Male	2540	2620	3179	3424
Female	2259	2389	2959	3202

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

F. MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS

- Table 13 presents the marital status of immigrants over 16 years of age for the period 1986 to 1989. The largest "single" component is in the 25 to 29 year age group (11.2% in 1990). The largest "married" component is the 35 to 44 year age cohorts (15.9% in 1990).

TABLE 13
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Marital Status of Immigrants over 16 Years
1987 - 1990*

Age Groups within Year of Arrival	Marital Status				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
1987					
16 to 19 Years	324	21	1		
20 to 24 Years	416	236		2	1
25 to 29 Years	310	470	2	3	3
30 to 34 Years	158	436	1	14	3
35 to 44 Years	65	447	5	12	5
45 to 54 Years	11	197	16	12	4
55 to 64 Years	8	220	58	7	7
65 or More Years	4	137	110	2	3
1988					
16 to 19 Years	317	23			
20 to 24 Years	452	236		1	
25 to 29 Years	306	449	1	5	1
30 to 34 Years	161	470	2	12	5
35 to 44 Years	70	539	8	24	5
45 to 54 Years	7	230	18	6	1
55 to 64 Years	7	202	48	8	5
65 or More Years	2	112	81	2	2
1989					
16 to 19 Years	293	17			
20 to 24 Years	534	210		1	
25 to 29 Years	544	498	3	6	1
30 to 34 Years	282	619	2	14	6
35 to 44 Years	153	714	10	19	8
45 to 54 Years	16	206	16	9	2
55 to 64 Years	7	149	47	4	4
65 or More Years	3	106	93	3	1
1990*					
16 to 19 Years	360	8			
20 to 24 Years	499	190			
25 to 29 Years	566	552	1	9	
30 to 34 Years	360	607	6	11	10
35 to 44 Years	228	805	11	15	12
45 to 54 Years	35	254	14	8	2
55 to 64 Years	7	202	49	5	4
65 or More Years	5	129	101	2	

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

- Of all independent class immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1990, 40.0% were principal applicants (Table 14). This proportion rises to 48.7% for refugee/designated class immigrants and to 62.8% for family class immigrants. Approximately one third of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and two thirds are dependent children and adults. These proportions have not changed significantly in the past four years.
- The largest family status component is the family class principal applicants at 20.8% of total immigration in 1990, followed by convention refugees and designated class principal applicants at 17.2% and their dependents at 12.1%.

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TABLE 14
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class by Family Status
1987 - 1990*

Immigration Class within Year of Arrival	Family Status		
	Principal Applicants	Spouses	Dependents
1987			
Family Class	1477	199	499
Refugees/Designated Class	791	188	391
Retired	9	5	5
Assisted Relatives	144	55	110
Entrepreneurs	44	33	61
Self-Employed	25	15	36
Other Independents	350	164	198
1988			
Family Class	1117	157	379
Refugees/Designated Class	933	224	465
Retired	24	9	6
Assisted Relatives	212	116	238
Entrepreneurs	49	43	82
Self-Employed	16	13	28
Other Independents	392	204	302
1989			
Family Class	1278	137	503
Refugees/Designated Class	1062	281	558
Retired	16	5	14
Assisted Relatives	489	238	496
Entrepreneurs	35	35	79
Self-Employed	24	18	35
Other Independents	333	191	311
1990*			
Family Class	1375	157	658
Refugees/Designated Class	1140	397	803
Retired	15	9	13
Assisted Relatives	358	210	424
Entrepreneurs	39	33	75
Self-Employed	14	13	31
Other Independents	412	202	248

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

- The proportion of immigrants not having English language ability decreased from 56.5% of total immigration in 1989 to 53.0% in 1990 (Table 15).
- The proportion of immigrants having French or both English and French language ability remained fairly constant at near or less than 1% for each category during the period 1987 to 1990.

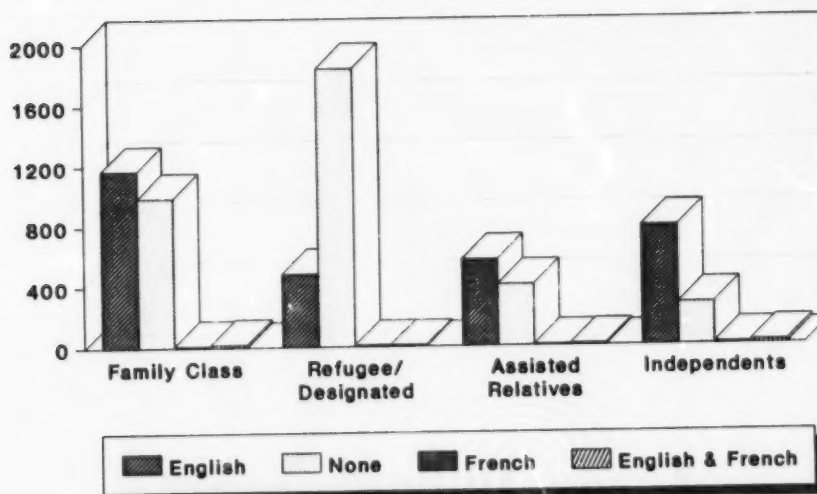
● Figure 5 presents the Canadian language capability of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1990 by their class of immigration (proportions for each of the classes are similar to previous years). Refugee/designated class immigration has the highest proportion with no Canadian language capability at 78.7%. Independent and family class immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 65.1% and 53.4% respectively.

TABLE 15
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Canadian Language Capability of All Immigrants
1987 - 1990*

Canadian Language Capability	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
English	2125	2065	2387	3017
French	16	31	20	34
English/French	51	53	62	55
None	2607	2860	3469	3509

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Canadian Language Capability by Class
1987 - 1990*



Source: Landed Immigrant Data
 * 1990 data is preliminary

- With regard to immigrant children (under 6 years of age), the proportion not having Canadian language capability for those arriving in 1990 was 84.1% (Table 16). For those children who were 6 to 15 years of age, inclusive, the proportion not having Canadian language capability was 70.5%.

TABLE 16
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Canadian Language Capability of Immigrant Children
Under 16 Years of Age
1987 - 1990*

Age Group within Year of Arrival	Canadian Language Capability			
	English	French	English/ French	None
1987				
0 to 1 Years	10			58
2 to 3 Years	20			102
4 to 5 Years	20		1	91
6 to 7 Years	29			112
8 to 9 Years	23		1	112
10 to 11 Years	37			102
12 to 13 Years	66			116
14 to 15 Years	75			89
1988				
0 to 1 Years	6			76
2 to 3 Years	25	1		120
4 to 5 Years	31			131
6 to 7 Years	32	1	3	119
8 to 9 Years	49		1	122
10 to 11 Years	44			118
12 to 13 Years	54			107
14 to 15 Years	60		1	88
1989				
0 to 1 Years	10		1	97
2 to 3 Years	34			160
4 to 5 Years	44			199
6 to 7 Years	56			183
8 to 9 Years	60			147
10 to 11 Years	77		2	127
12 to 13 Years	60	1	1	117
14 to 15 Years	69	1	2	90
1990*				
0 to 1 Years	7			106
2 to 3 Years	30	1		147
4 to 5 Years	40	2		169
6 to 7 Years	43	2		182
8 to 9 Years	43			153
10 to 11 Years	78			143
12 to 13 Years	76		1	125
14 to 15 Years	67		1	139

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

- Tagalog ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 18.1% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1990 (Table 17). This was followed by Polish at 13.7% and English at 7.9%. The number of immigrants indicating Cantonese as their mother tongue ranked fourth in 1990 at 7.6%.

TABLE 17
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Landings by Top Ten Mother Tongues
1987 - 1990*

1987		1988	
Tagalog	782	Tagalog	724
English	678	English	680
Cantonese	612	Cantonese	566
Polish	411	Polish	482
Spanish	409	Spanish	356
Vietnamese	270	Vietnamese	270
Punjabi	227	Punjabi	238
Other S.E.Asian Languages	189	Portuguese	219
Portuguese	143	German	181
German	138	Other African Languages	142
1989		1990*	
Tagalog	1150	Tagalog	1196
Polish	778	Polish	909
English	687	English	526
Cantonese	416	Cantonese	502
Vietnamese	393	Spanish	486
Spanish	361	Vietnamese	435
Portuguese	343	Punjabi	273
Punjabi	244	Mandarin	239
Other S.E.Asian Languages	193	Other S.E.Asian Languages	218
Other African Languages	186	Other African Languages	195

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

H. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING

- The proportion of working-age immigrants (ages 16 to 64 years) having "secondary or less" education has decreased from 55.9% in 1987 to 49.7% in 1990. The proportion indicating "bachelor's degree" increased from 13.1% to 15.9% (Table 18).

- Over the past four years, the percentage breakdown of years of schooling for immigrants landed in Manitoba has not varied dramatically (Table 19). Of the working-age immigrants (16 - 64 years), only 1.9% in 1990 have no education. This level has remained constant over the past four years. In 1990, 24.5% of working age immigrants have less than 10 years of schooling. This compares to 32.9% in 1987.

TABLE 18
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Educational Qualifications
of Working Age Immigrants (16 - 65 Years)
1987 - 1990*

Education Qualifications	Year of Arrival			
	1987	1988	1989	1990*
None	96	140	95	93
Secondary or Less	1945	1958	2352	2402
Trade Certificate/Diploma	396	464	550	637
Non-University				
Certificate/Diploma	168	201	305	321
Some University No Degree	288	235	319	329
Bachelors Degree	454	487	641	770
Some Post-Graduate	23	20	27	42
Masters Degree	83	91	68	150
Doctorate Degree	21	23	35	51

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

TABLE 19
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Years of Schooling by Age Groups
of Working Age Immigrants (16 - 65 Years)
1987 - 1990*

Age Groups within Year of Arrival	Years of Schooling						
	No Education	1 - 6 Years	7 - 9 Years	10 - 12 Years	13 - 14 Years	15 - 16 Years	More than 16 Years
1987							
16 to 24 Years	9	139	227	457	112	47	9
25 to 34 Years	7	122	144	432	249	234	214
35 to 44 Years	7	59	55	184	95	62	72
45 to 54 Years	28	72	35	52	21	13	19
55 to 64 Years	45	147	48	44	9	3	4
1988							
16 to 24 Years	27	153	210	486	100	47	6
25 to 34 Years	14	136	134	452	299	221	156
35 to 44 Years	12	62	53	224	108	97	90
45 to 54 Years	26	59	41	73	22	14	27
55 to 64 Years	62	90	31	48	19	7	13
1989							
16 to 24 Years	21	150	221	477	116	62	8
25 to 34 Years	10	222	173	695	371	300	204
35 to 44 Years	6	78	67	345	165	130	110
45 to 54 Years	17	41	40	69	28	26	28
55 to 64 Years	41	74	43	27	11	10	4
1990							
16 to 24 Years	36	148	194	511	121	29	7
25 to 34 Years	7	167	197	740	388	359	259
35 to 44 Years	5	91	88	385	173	156	165
45 to 54 Years	20	50	34	97	41	29	38
55 to 64 Years	25	94	47	48	21	13	12

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is based on preliminary figures

SECTION III

SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS

A. TYPES OF WORKING-AGE IMMIGRANTS

This section examines demographic and employment information for working-age immigrants (ages 16 to 64 years). There are two major groups of working-age immigrants: "workers" and "non-workers". Workers are those immigrants indicating their intention to work once they have landed. Non-workers are those who do not indicate any intent to work and consist mainly of spouses and dependents.

The worker category of working-age immigrants is made up of "selected workers" and "non-selected workers". The main difference is that selected workers are immigrants who have been selected on the basis of points allocated according to age, education, knowledge of English and French, relatives in Canada, and employment opportunities in the area of destination (the point system). Non-selected workers do not have to qualify for admission to Canada on the basis of the above mentioned criteria.

Selected workers are the principal applicants of the independent class, including assisted relatives. Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants are members of the independent class but are not assessed according to employment opportunities in the area of destination. They are, on the other hand, issued conditional visas which require them to meet certain conditions after they have arrived.

B. SOURCE COUNTRIES

- The major source country for selected workers in 1990 was the Philippines, with 30.9% of the total number of selected workers (Table 20). China ranked second, followed by Hong Kong, with 18.6% and 9.2% of the total number of selected workers, respectively. Over three quarters (76.7%) of the selected workers came from the top ten source countries listed in Table 20.

TABLE 20
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Source Countries of Selected Workers
1990*

Philippines	231
China, Peoples Republic	139
Hong Kong	69
India	38
United Kingdom	33
Azores	21
U.S.A.	20
Portugal	17
Poland	13
Malaysia, Federal Republic of	13

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

* 1990 data is preliminary

- The top three source countries for non-selected workers accounted for 46.7% of the total number destined for Manitoba. The Philippines, Poland, and Vietnam were the top three source countries, with 19.6%, 17.4% and 9.8% of the total of non-selected workers, respectively (Table 21).

C. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

- Of the immigrants classified as selected workers, 77.4% had more than secondary education, whereas only 41.7% of the non-selected workers had a comparable amount of education (Table 22). All of the selected workers indicated they had some form of formal education, whereas 89 or 2.5% of the non-selected workers had no formal education.

TABLE 21
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Source Countries of Non-selected Workers
1990*

Philippines	717
Poland	635
Vietnam, Social Republic of	358
India	177
El Salvador	167
Ethiopia	166
Hong Kong	104
U.S.A.	83
China, Peoples Republic	82
Laos	79

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is preliminary

TABLE 22
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Education Qualifications of Worker Types
1990*

Educational Qualifications	Worker Type	
	Non Selected Workers	Selected Workers
Nons	92	0
Secondary or Less	2040	169
Trade Certificate/Diploma	490	107
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	217	77
Some University No Degree	255	48
Bachelors Degree	474	221
Some Post-Graduate	25	13
Masters Degree	53	80
Doctorate Degree	13	33

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is preliminary

D. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS

The top three intended major occupational groups of selected and non-selected workers are detailed below:

<u>SELECTED WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	17.1%
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	9.5%
Managerial, Administration and Related	9.4%
 <u>NON-SELECTED WORKERS</u>	 <u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	8.5%
Clerical and Related	5.0%
Construction Trades	4.1%

- Of the selected workers, the top three intended occupational groups accounted for 36.0% of the total number of selected workers (Table 23). Of the total number of non-selected workers, 17.6% indicated their desire to work in the top three occupational groups listed above.

TABLE 23
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Major Occupational Groups by Worker Type
1990*

Occupational Groups	Worker Type	
	Non-selected Workers	Selected Workers
00 Persons Not Classifiable By Occupation	9	0
11 Managerial, Administrative and Related	24	70
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	134	71
23 Social Sciences and Related	20	17
25 Religion	6	15
27 Teaching and Related	67	16
31 Medicine and Health	86	43
33 Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related	22	12
37 Sport Recreation	2	3
41 Clerical and Related	184	45
51 Sales Occupations	49	30
61 Service Occupations	114	54
71 Farming, Horticulture, and Animal Husbandry	92	8
73 Fishing, Trapping and Related	7	0
75 Forestry and Logging Occupations	1	0
77 Mining and Quarrying Occupations	6	0
81 Metal and Mineral Processing Occupations	4	3
82 Food and Wood Processing Occupations	28	2
83 Machining and Related Occupations	79	37
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repair Occupations	311	128
87 Construction Trades Occupations	151	37
91 Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	60	3
93 Material Handling and Related	15	2
95 Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations	12	11
99 New Workers and Dependents	2200	146

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
 * 1990 data is preliminary

- The major occupational groups as described above consist of two-digit Canadian Classification Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO) groupings. More specific analysis can be achieved by examining seven digit CCDO codes. Table 24 presents the top twenty seven-digit CCDO codes for occupations indicated by selected workers in 1989.
- Of the 748 selected workers destined for Manitoba during 1990, 250 or 33.4% indicated an intention to work in the top twenty occupations under the seven digit code.
- Selected workers with the intention of working as housekeepers topped the list of intended occupations based on seven digit CCDO codes. This group occupied 4.3% of the total selected worker group. Machinists and motor vehicle mechanics rank second and third with 2.5% each.
- The top twenty intended occupations of the non-selected workers are presented in Table 25. The top twenty occupations account for only 13.6% of all occupations. Sewing machine operator was the top occupation at 43 or 1.2% of all non-selected worker occupations. There were 2,200 (60.1%) non-selected workers who are "new workers" and/or dependents who intend to work but did not indicate an occupational preference at time of landing (Table 23).

TABLE 24
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Selected Workers
1990*

6142110	Housekeeper	32
8313154	Machinist, General	19
8581110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	19
3131130	Nurse, General Duty	17
8553146	Seamstress	17
4111110	Secretary	16
8782110	Bricklayer	16
1137118	Manager, Sales	13
2511110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	13
8553142	Dressmaker	12
1171114	Accountant	11
8581198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	11
1171162	Auditor	8
2143118	Civil Engineer, General	8
4111111	Executive Secretary	8
4151110	Production Coordinator	7
1143114	Manager, Industrial & Manufacturing	6
2165230	Electronic-Engineering Technician	6
8533110	Electrical Repairman	6
1171210	Credit Officer	5

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1990 data is preliminary

TABLE 25
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Non-selected Workers
1990*

8563114	Sewing Machine Operator	43
7198112	Farm Labourer, General	42
8581110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	34
4197130	Office Clerk (Clerical)	33
8553146	Seamstress	32
8553142	Dressmaker	30
2731110	Elementary School Teacher	28
8581198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	27
4111110	Secretary	24
9175110	Truck Driver, General	24
4197114	General Office Clerks	23
5137114	Sales Clerk (Store)	21
8733122	Private, Branch, Exchange Repairman	21
9918199	Occupations in Labouring	21
8598114	Labourer General, Assembly Line	20
6125126	Waiter	19
8782110	Bricklayer	19
3135110	Nurse Aid	18
8791114	Plumber	17

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1990 data is preliminary

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ASSISTED RELATIVES

An assisted relative is a member of the independent class who does not have enough points to qualify as an independent but receives additional points by having a relative in Canada who will undertake a sponsorship for him/her. Assisted relatives include siblings, parents and grandparents less than 60 years of age, married sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, aunts, uncles and grandchildren of the sponsor.

CONVENTION REFUGEES

A convention refugee is any person who, by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his/her former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. Determination of convention refugee status is made on an individual basis by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

DESIGNATED CLASS

Many displaced and persecuted persons do not qualify under the United Nations refugee definition. As a result, Canadian immigration legislation provides that designated classes of these persons may be identified and assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria. Currently there are three designated classes: self-exiled persons, Indochinese, and political prisoners and oppressed persons.

ENTREPRENEURS

An entrepreneur is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who intends and has the ability to establish, purchase or make a substantial investment in a business or commercial venture in Canada that will make a significant contribu-

tion to the economy and whereby employment opportunities will be created or combined in Canada for one or more Canadian residents, other than the entrepreneur and his dependents; and who intends and has the ability to provide active and ongoing participation in the management of the business or commercial venture.

FAMILY CLASS

Family class immigration is designated to facilitate the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) with their close relatives from abroad. The family class includes sponsored spouses, fiance(e)s, unmarried children, and parents or grandparents.

IMMIGRATION CLASS

To help achieve the objectives of Canada's immigration policy as set out in Section 3 of the Immigration Act, the Federal Immigration Regulations provide for the admission of these broad groups of immigrants: the close relatives of persons already in Canada (Family Class); refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution (Refugees and Designated Class); and persons whose skills are required in the Canadian labour force (Independent Class).

INDEPENDENT CLASS

Independent immigrants are assessed according to the immigrant selection criteria (the "points system"), which measure the potential for successful establishment in Canada. Included among independent immigrants are: retirees; entrepreneurs, investors and self-employed persons; assisted (more distant) relatives, who are assessed against economic selection criteria but who receive "points" because their family members already in Canada undertake to help them become established; and others selected for the labour market.

NON-SELECTED WORKERS

All immigrants intending to work except for the principal applicants of all the independent categories, including entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

NON-WORKERS

All working-age immigrants (16-65 years of age) not intending to work.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

All immigrants whose names appear first on the C.E.I.C. landing documents (IMM1000's). Accompanying spouses and dependents are listed after the principal applicant.

SELF-EMPLOYED

A self-employed immigrant is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who intends and has the ability to establish a business or participate in a commercial venture in Canada that will create an employment opportunity for himself and will make a significant contribution to the economic, cultural or, artistic life of Canada.

SELECTED WORKERS

All principal applicants destined for the labour force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

WORKER

An immigrant between the ages of 16 and 65 who indicates an intention to work.